ist vast regions before almost inaccessible and holding out promises of many further additions to our fern flora.

There are, however, seemingly a few ferns that remain rare, even in well explored regions, and others so local, that, although they may be obtained without much difficulty, they must still be regarded as rare ferns on account of their restricted local distribution. Of the former class *Asplenium ebenoides* may be cited as an example, and of the latter *Schizæa pusilla*, which is wholly restricted as far as now known to a very limited area in New Jersey and the single station recently discovered in Nova Scotia by Miss, Knight. No where else has this little fern been found, and although it is apparently quite plentiful, its limited area should teach moderation in collecting it, lest, in time it become wholly eradicated and lost.—GEO. E. DAVENPORT, *Medford, Mass.*

SUB.-NOTE.—An instance of the unexpected manner in which rare ferns occasionally turn up occurs in the recent discovery or re-discovery of *Ophioglossum nudicaule* in San Diego, California, by Dr. C. C. Parry.

Dr. Parry found this fern in San Diego as long ago as 1850, while connected with the Mexican Boundary Survey, but it was not identified at that time, and losing his specimens while crossing the Isthmus he has never been able to verify his discovery until now. I have received specimens from Dr. Parry and also from Daniel Cleveland, Esq., who was with him at the time of his interesting re-discovery of the plant in March last.—G. E. D.

Pholisma arenarium, Nutt.—The statement is made in the Botany of California (vol. I. p. 464) that this plant grows in "sandy soil and at the base of hills, near Monterey and San Diego, Douglas, Nuttall, &c. Parasitic on the roots of oaks?"

I have been unable to learn that any specimens of this plant were collected by any one but Nuttall, and at San Diego, in 1835–6, until it was re-collected by me in 1875. The fruit is known only from my specimens. This plant is parasitic on the roots of *Eriodyction tomentosum*, and not upon the roots of Oaks. It grows in sandy spots, in groups of from twenty-five to fifty, or more.—D. CLEVELAND, *San Diego, California.*

Jasminum odoratissimum.—One of my college students, Mr. E. W. Shedd, of the Sophomore class of Brown University, was at work the other day in describing by schedule a branch of *Jasminum odoratissimum.* He called my attention to a peculiarity of the corolla. It will be remembered that this is salverform, with five spreading lobes. In the plant under examination, which is before me as I write, two of the lobes of all the flowers differ from the rest in their calceolate form. These two lobes are the opposed ones, though there is an evident tendency in all to become slipper-form. I do not observe any accompanying alteration of the essential organs. I find the college students very quick to observe any deviations from a normal condition.—W. W. BAILEY, *Brown University.*